मूल्य पर किसानों को जिला स्तर पर मरम्मत की सुविधाएं और फालतू पुर्जे उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय इस प्रकार के छोटे कार्य पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है और पंप सेट टिलरों हेतु ऋण तथा अनुदान राशि के नियम अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार छोटे किसानों को लाभ देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ।

रसायन और पट्रो-रसायन विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० के० जयचन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) कृषि उपकरणों और मशीनों की खरीद के लिए वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों से ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है । वैकिंग वर्ष 1985-86 के दौरान एन० ए० बी० ए० आर० डी० ने कृषि यंत्रीकरण गतिविधियों के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की है ।

Target of industrial production in Seventh Plan

2159. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of industrial growth fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether that target has been achieved;

(c) the target of industrial growth proposed for the Seventh Plan; and

(d) steps being taken to increase industrial production for attaining the above target of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The Sixth Plan envisaged an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent of industrial production during the five year period.

(b) The actual growth rate achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was 5.7 per cent.

(c) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a growth rate of 8 per cent has been envisaged during the Plan period.

(d) For achievement of target of 8 per cent growth in industrial production, the Seventh Plan lays emphasis on planned and progressive restructuring of industry, improving infrastructural facilities, more efficient use of capital, modernisation and upgradation of technology, increasing productivity, etc.

समानान्तर डाक सेवा

2160. **श्री भंवर लाल पंवार** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि देश में अभी भी गैर-सरकारी समानांतर डाक सेवा चलाई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सेवा को बंद करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) 1983 से लेकर 1985 के दौरान अब तक इस वजह से सरकार को राजस्व को अनुमानत: कितनी वार्षिक हानि हुई है; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में भी समानांतर डाक सेवा चलाई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां । देश में चल रही अनेक ऐसी सेवाओं के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है । जब कभी भी ऐसे मामलों का पता चलता है तो भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत मुकदमा चलाने के लिए इनकी पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की जाती है ताकि ये एजेंसियां अपनी गतिविधियां जारी न रख सकें ।

(ख) इन एजेंसियों द्वारा संचालित डाक वस्तुओं की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी न होने के कारण सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए खर्च का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां। भारतीय डाक घर अधिनियम की व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत मुकदमा चलाने के लिये मामलों की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में की जाती है ताकि ये एजेंसियां अपनी गतिविधियां चालू न रख सकें।

LPG distribution

2161. DR. SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing limitations to the administrative ability of Oil Companies in respect of bringing about a better system of domestic gas distribution;

(b) whether Government are considering the abolition of the Cash-and-Carry Scheme, in veiw of its failure;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find out as to the number of phone calls that a consumer has to make to order for gas cylinder;

(d) what steps Government have taken to initiate action against erring gas agencies;

(e) whether any corrupt practice has been unearthed between Oil Companies officials and gas agencies; and

(f) if not, what are the reasons for the continued callousness on the part of gas companies towards the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Occasional disruption of LPG supplies occurs owing to industrial relations problems as well as constraints relating to bottling capacity and transportation arrangements.

(b) While home delivery of LPG refills continues to be general rule, the cash and carry scheme has been introduced by the Oil companies on an experimental basis in certain markets in the country. No final decision as to the continuance or otherwise of the cash and carry system has been made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Complaints relating to LPG distributorships and officials of the oil companies are enquired into and appropriate action is taken. Action against erring distributors under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines ranges from caution|warning letters and debit for missing equipments to termination of distributorships.

Closure of Ramagundam Thermal Power Station

2162. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station was closed down on November 18 and 19, 1985 due to the sudden stoppage of coal supply by the Singareni collieries Ltd.;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the quantum of loss as a result of the closure;

(c) whether Singareni Collieries Limited was found guilty of under-weighment of coal supplied to this power station; and

(d) if so, what new weighing system Government propose to introduce to ensure against underweighment and what measures Government propose to take to prevent such closure in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) to (d) Certain discrepancies have been noticed in the weight of coal recorded by the electronic belt weigher installed by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), in the light of which deductions were made by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from the coal bills raised on them. Supplies of coal to the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station of the